Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Hab. — Pecos, New Mexico, June 1903, discovered by Dr. M. Grabham. Types in N. Y. Botanical Garden.

In Professor Earle's table of *Hypholoma* (Torreya, Feb. 1902) *H. flocculentum* McClatchie, has been omitted. It has a clayey-brown pileus, and appears to come near to *H. hirtosquamulosum* Peck.

SACCARDO: DE DIAGNOSTICA ET NOMENCLATURA MYCOLOGICA; ADMONITA QUAEDAM.

[Ann. Mycolog. 2:195-8. Mar. 1904.]

TRANSLATED BY FREDERIC E. CLEMENTS.

I.

Authors of new species, who describe them at length both morphologically and biologically, should append diagnoses of them in the usual form, in English, French, German or Italian, but above all, if it is possible, in Latin.

The scattered and often incomplete statements of essential characters are found only with difficulty in the long and frequently formless descriptions. In consequence, the diagnoses available for systematic compendia are often vitiated, wholly through the fault of the original authors.

II.

The host plants of fungi shall be designated by their Latin names, and not by vernacular names in English, Italian, etc., which are often of doubtful meaning.

It is of the utmost importance that every author should indicate the matrix, or host plant, particularly of parasitic fungi.

III.

The metric system alone shall be used in indicating measurements. When these are small, the micromillimeter should be employed. Fractions of millimeters, or other measurements, burdened with marks or signs, are ready sources of error.

IV.

For the sake of brevity, the sign ⩔, already in use since 1872, should be employed between figures indicating the extremes of length and width of microscopic organs, in place of the sign x, =, : , which are made use of by mathematicians in another sense.

V.

When a specific name is transferred to another genus, the original author is cited in parenthesis (a practice earnestly to be commended), while the author of the new combination is also to be cited.

Example: Winter wrote *Sphaerella convexula* (Schw.), omitting the author of the combination. But this is a misleading citation, as the reader can make of it either *Sphaerella convexula* (Schw.) Wint., or *Sphaerella convexula* Wint.: both citations are erroneous, as the proper one is *Sphaerella convexula* (Schw.) Thüm.

VI.

Names of systematic divisions should be written uniformly in the feminine gender, as the word *plantae* is understood. This has the sanction of the best usage.

We often find in succession: *Euthallophyta* . . . . *Phycomycetes* . . . *Mucoraceae.* These would be much more correctly written: *Euthallophytae* . . *Phycomycetae* . . *Mucoraceae.*

VII.

The following terminology for the receptacles, spores, etc., of fungi is recommended, in order that there may be as much uniformity as possible.

Hymenomycetae: pileus (whatever the form); basidia; sterigmata; sporae; cystidia.

Gasteromycetae and *Myxomycetae:* peridium; gleba; capillitium; flocci; sporae.

Uredinaceae: sorus; teleutosorus; uredosorus; teleutosporae; mesosporae; uredosporae; pseudoperidium; aecidiosporae; caeomosporae; epiteosporae.

Ustilaginaceae: sorus; sporae.

Phycomycetae: oogonia; oosporae; antheridia; sporangia; zygosporae; azygosporae; zoosporangia; zoosporae; conidiophora; conidia.

Pyrenomycetae and *Phymatosphaeriaceae:* stroma; perithecium; loculus; ascus; sporidia; paraphyses.

Discomycetae and *Tuberoideae:* ascoma; gleba; ascus; sporidia; paraphyses.

Schizomycetae: filamenta; baculi; cocci; endosporae; arthrosporae.

Sphaeropsidaceae: stroma; pycnidium; basidia; sporulae.

Melanconiaceae: acervulus; basidia; conidia (not gonidia, which are altogether different, and belong to the Lichens).

Hyphomycetae: caespitulus; sporodochium; hyphae; conidiophora; conidia.

Obs. From the spore, in the broad sense, arises by germination a promycelium, which produces sporidiola (not sporidia, as many say).

VIII.

Fungi imperfecti, or *Deuteromycetae,* are to be cited and described along with their perfect stages (if these are clearly indicated). They should also be described separately in systematic works under their own name and with their form relatives, or at least cited here, with a reference to the place where they are described with the perfect forms.

The advantage of describing separately all the forms of imperfect fungi arises from the fact that we are entirely ignorant of the perfect stages to which the vast majority of this immense group belong, and that these forms are for the most part widely removed from the perfect stage, whence the great difficulty of determining whether one form or another has already been described (without a name) under its perfect stage. From this rule should be excepted species of the genus *Uredo,* which are most frequently associated with the teleutospore stage (*Uromyces, Puccinia,* etc.), with which alone they should be described. But species of *Aecidium, Epitea, Caeoma* and *Aecidiolum* are to be described or at least cited separately. Conidial stages of *Peronospora* and *Cystopus* are to be described but once, in connection with the perfect stages.

IX.

The names of fungi which do not show metagenesis should conform to the rules of nomenclature for other plants, but the metagenetic *Uredinaceae* and *Ascomycetae* should follow especial rules.

X.

The proper name of one of the *Uredinaceae* is that applied to the teleutospore stage, the secondary name is that given to one of the earlier stages (*Uredo, Epitea, Caeoma, Aecidium, Aecidiolum*). Moreover, when the name of an earlier stage of any species is found to have been published before the name of the correlated perfect stage, it is not permissible to transfer the name of the imperfect stage to the perfect one upon the plea of priority, unless the former is found to comprise the perfect stage also, as often happens in *Uredo,* with respect to species of *Uromyces, Puccinia, Coleosporium,* etc.

When we wish to transfer the name *Aecidium* to the teleutospore stage, as formerly permitted, we act directly contrary to the facts. Of many examples, two will suffice. 1. When we change the name *Puccinia Caricis* Reb. (1804) to *P. Urticae* (Schum.) Lagerh., because the name of the aecidial stage (*Aecidium Urticae* Schum., 1803) is earlier, we make two misstatements, namely, that Schumacher knew and distinguished *Puccinia Caricis*, which he did not, and that this *Puccinia* grows upon *Urica*, which nourishes no *Puccinia*. 2. When we change the name of the extremely common *Puccinia graminis* Pers. (1797) to *Puccinia poculiformis* (Jacq.) Wetts., because the name of the aecidium is prior (*Lycoperdon poculiforme* Jacq., 1783), we likewise make two false statements, namely, that Jacquin knew and distinguished *Puccinia graminis*, and that this assumes the form of a cup, a form which it does not exhibit.

XI.

As to the heteroecious species of *Uredinaceae* recently distinguished, the names proposed by Klebahn, Arthur, and others, based upon the two hosts, merit approval; with this condition, however, that the specific name be composed of not more than two words, and that the host of the teleutospore stage hold first place in the name, the host of the aecidium second place.

Thus: *Puccinia Pseudocyperi-Ribesii*, not *P. Ribesii-Pseudosyperi* Kleb. *Melampsora populina-Allii*, not *M. Allii-populina* Kleb.

XII.

What has been said of the nomenclature of *Uredinaceae* is valid for *Ascomycetae*.

Thus, for example, it is incorrect to write *Glomerella rufomaculans* (Berk.) Schrenk & Spaulding, because the conidial stage is *Septoria* (*Gloeosporium*) *rufo-maculans* Berk. (1854), as Berkeley neither saw nor described the ascus-bearing stage. It is, however, correct to write *Glomerella fructigena* (Clinton) Sacc., for the ascophore is *Gnomoniopsis fructigena* Clinton 1902.

XIII.

Adjectival specific names should agree in gender with the name of the genus.

Hence the names *Glomerella cinctum* (B. & C.) Spauld. & Schr., *Glomerella piperatum* (E. & Ev.) Spauld. & Schr., *Puccinia hibisciatum* (Schw.) Kell., thus formed because the imperfect stages are of the neuter gender (*Gloeosporium* and *Aecidium*), are to be rejected, as well as for the reason that the authors cited within parentheses knew only the imperfect stage, which is altogether different from the perfect. The name *Nummularia nummularium* (Bull.) Keissl. Krypt. exsicc. Vindob. no. 516 (1900) is likewise to be rejected, both on account of tautology and the difference in gender.